

marily in June and July. One individual, displaying an ulcer on a finger resulting from a painful bite by one of these bugs, reported seeing a dozen or so of them in his yard and home, perhaps attracted by porch lights, within a few days' time in mid-June. There were no cliff swallow nesting colonies in the immediate vicinity of his home. We are unable to explain the high *personatus* population in 1981.

Eads et al. (1980) point out the desirability of reducing human annoyance from swallow bugs by swallow colony management around dwellings. Removing the nests and spraying the immediate area with an approved insecticide after the birds depart in the fall would prevent the buildup of excessive swallow bug populations. Cliff swallows build nests rapidly and are not discouraged or handicapped by being forced to rebuild nests in the spring. Control of the swallow bugs in urban areas would also possibly result in a reduction in the numbers of *R. personatus*. However, since the adults are strong fliers, some dispersal into urban areas from natural rural nesting sites such as cliff faces, bridges, and culverts would likely continue.

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NOTE

Limnopus notabilis (Drake and Hottes) from central Arizona
(Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Gerridae)

Limnopus notabilis (Drake and Hottes) has been reported from California, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Montana, Oregon, Utah, and Washington (Drake, C. J. and F. C. Hottes, 1925. *Ohio J. Sci.* 25: 46-50; Drake, C. J. and H. M. Harris, 1928. *Ohio J. Sci.* 28: 269-276) and Arizona, South Dakota, Wyoming, and British Columbia (Polhemus, J. T. and H. C. Chapman, 1979. *Bull. Calif. Insect Surv.* 21: 58-69).

Drake and Harris (1934. *Ann. Carnegie Mus.* 23: 179-240) described *L. notabilis* as a "common western species inhabiting the streams of the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain states" and "frequently occurring in large schools on the surface of mountain lakes." Polhemus and Chapman report that in northern and central California the species is found at "low to moderate elevations."

I recently discovered a well-preserved series of 19 specimens of *L. notabilis* in the Arizona State University museum collection. The specimens were collected at Woods Canyon Recreation Area, Cococino Co., Ariz. in a stream on 14 April 1971 by H. R. Rush. Six males and four females are fully macropterous; five males and four females have wings which cover the seventh abdominal tergite. Woods Canyon, although at a low temperate latitude (34°20'), is at an elevation of over 7000 feet (Brown, D. E. et al., 1981. *Drainage Map of Arizona*).

The series of specimens shows the marked sexual dimorphism which, although characteristic of the species and opposite of that found in most species of Gerridae (Calabrese, unpublished data)—i.e. here the males are larger than the females—

Table 1. Comparative mean sizes, based on selected appendage segments, of representatives from two populations of *Limnopus notabilis*. Measurements are in units. One unit equals 0.1 mm. Mean values for Woods Canyon series are based on 11 specimens for males and 8 specimens for females unless otherwise noted in parentheses. Mean values for Scott River series are based on 8 specimens for males and 6 specimens for females unless otherwise noted.

	Antennal segments				Midleg			Hindleg				
	I	II	III	IV	Femur	Tibia	Tarsus I	Tarsus II	Femur	Tibia	Tarsus I	Tarsus II
	Woods Canyon, Ariz.											
Female	25 ± 2.4	18.4 ± 1.3	14.5 ± 1.8	13.3 ± 3.5	98 ± 5.6	80.8 ± 5.0	48 ± 1.8	10.4 ± .9	110.3 ± 5.8	76.9 ± 1.6	20.1 ± 1.6	9.6 ± 1.0
Male	26.9 ± 2.0	19.5 ± 2.2	14.1 ± 2.0	15.7 ± 2.1 (9)	102 ± 9.4	88.4 ± 8.7	47.8 ± 4.7	10.2 ± .6	119.5 ± 12.7	83.8 ± 8.4	21.7 ± 1.8	9.7 ± .7
Scott River, Calif.												
Female	23.3 ± 1.8	17.7 ± 1.1	13.9 ± 2.3	13.0 ± 2.2	96 ± 11.9	78.8 ± 5.4	33.3 ± 11.0 (5)	8 ± 1	102.7 ± 2.5	76.8 ± 6.8	24.4 ± 12.4	8.3 ± 1.1
Male	32.6 ± 3.9 (7)	24.2 ± 3.1 (7)	18.2 ± 1.0 (7)	15.4 ± 1.1 (7)	115.5 ± 12.2	93.9 ± 12	42.5 ± 13.9 (5)	10.5 ± 1.2 (5)	121.8 ± 19.3	93.9 ± 10.2	23.6 ± 13.5	8.9 ± 2.2 (7)

has gone unreported in the literature. Other *L. notabilis* populations exhibit the same dimorphic pattern. Compare, for example, the Woods Canyon, Arizona, series to an equally long series (8 males, 6 females) from Siskiyou County, Scott River (from pools along river), California (44°N) shown in Table 1.

Speculation about the events in ecological time which precipitated the outgrowth of larger males in evolutionary time might go as follows: *L. notabilis* males developed longer rowing (mid-) and stabilizing (hind-) leg segments because they exploit food resources in faster flowing water and join the females in pools for mating, thus expanding the potential resource base for an entire population. Constructed as an hypothesis the foregoing statement should be testable by ascertaining where and how males and females of this species spend their time.

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NOTE

Name Changes in the Membracidae (Homoptera)¹

This note presents name changes needed in a few taxa of treehoppers. These include new combinations for two species that have previously been placed in an incorrect genus, tribe, and subfamily.

Subfamily Centrotinae Amyot and Serville, 1843

The **new name** *Capeneralus* is here proposed for the genus *Platynotus* Capener, 1954 (J. Entomol. Soc. South Afr. 17: 176; type-species: *P. lobatus* Capener, 1954: 177, by original designation and monotypy), which is preoccupied by *Platynotus* Fabricius, 1801. *Capeneralus* is named for A. L. Capener who contributed so much to our knowledge of African membracids.

Subfamily Stegaspinae Haupt, 1929

Family-group names based on the genus *Stegaspis* Germar, 1883 (Greek, stegaspis: roof-shield), should be formed from the genitive stem "Stegaspid-" (not "Stegasp-"). Thus, the subfamily Stegaspinae Haupt, 1929 (Zool. Jahrb., Abt. Syst., Ökol., Geol. Tiere 58: 227), becomes Stegaspinae Haupt, 1929, with the nominate tribe Stegaspidini Haupt, 1929.

Subfamily Heteronotinae Goding, 1926 (1843)

Illustrations accompanying the original descriptions of *Microtalis viridicollis* Fowler, 1895 (Biol. Centrali-Amer. 2: 118-119; Pl. 8, Fig. 2, 2a), and *Cymbomorpha nitidipennis* Funkhouser, 1922 (J. N.Y. Entomol. Soc. 30: 14-15; Pl. 2,

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